

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER APPLICABLE THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1827.

No. 1.

CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published THREE TIMES for One Dollar, and for each continuance after Twenty Five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Auction Bargains!

GEORGE ARNOLD
Has just returned from the City, with a most splendid assortment of SEASONABLE

GOODS,

a large portion of which have been purchased at Auction in Philadelphia and Baltimore, entirely for CASH, and will be sold at Auction prices for the same or Produce only. His Stock now consists, in part, of

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Bang up Cords, Velvets, Towellets, and other Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Circassian do. and Stripes, Ratinetts and Bombazettes, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery, Cutlery, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, Fine Leghorn and Gimp Bonnets, and the best of

LIQUORS;

With almost every other article in his line of business. His Goods are all of the latest importations, will be warranted good, and sold at very moderate profits. The Public are invited to call and examine, when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. if

N. B. Those indebted to the Subscriber, will confer a particular favor by discharging their accounts soon, as he is much in want of money. It is hoped that this request will not be passed over with inattention.

George Arnold.

Oct. 9. if

Drawing of the 34th Class Union Canal Lottery.

61 25 21 5 23 9 33 43

21 25 33. A PRIZE OF \$209.

Was obtained at I. Dill's Office.

The 34th Class draws on the 14th of November next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1 do	2,500	is	2,500
1 do	1,800	is	1,800
1 do	1,160	is	1,160
2 do	1,070	is	2,000
3 do	600	is	1,800
5 do	400	is	2,000
10 do	300	is	3,000
10 do	200	is	2,000
50 do	100	is	5,000
51 do	70	is	3,570
51 do	60	is	3,000
51 do	50	is	2,550
51 do	40	is	2,020
102 do	20	is	2,040
1430 do	8	is	12,240
11475 do	4	is	45,900

13395 prizes, amounting to \$8,122,660
Tickets, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$1; Eighths, 50c.

FOR SALE AT

I. DILL'S OFFICE,
in S. Baltimore street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern
Gettysburg, Oct. 16. id

FOR SALE,

12 story Brick House & Lot.

On York street, Gettysburg, between the Public Office and the Bank. Also,

A PLANTATION.

Adjoining the Town of Oxford, Adams county, containing 240 ACRES, on which are

Two good Houses, a grist mill, a

Black Barn, and an Orchard. A

large quantity of good Timber

and a large quantity of good Meadows.

The property will be offered to the sub-

scriber to any person wishing to purchase a

good farm, and will be given away of all

circumstances.

JOHN HERSH, Secy.

LOTS for Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 10th day of November next,

Lot No. 134,

situate on the north-east corner of Middle and West streets, in said borough, on which are a small

Dwelling-house,

& a never failing well of water—Also,

Lots No. 153 & 158,

situate on the south-west corner of the streets aforesaid, on the latter of which there is a one and a half story frame Dwelling-house.

ALSO,

One Share of Stock

in the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Road.—All late the property of ELIZABETH GILBERT, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

Jacob Ziegler, Adm'r.

Oct. 23. is

FOR SALE.

Will be Offered for Sale, on Saturday the 10th of November next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Plantation,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Templeton Brandon, Wm. Meals and others. The Farm contains

215 ACRES,

of an excellent quality, and in good repair, and well watered. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will view the premises. Attendance will be given by

Thomas Brandon,
James L. McGrew,
Sarah Moorhead.

Sept. 4. is

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath, Charles Smith and others, containing 191

ACRES, more or less, on which

are erected a large two story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back Building, log Barn,

log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Wag-

gonshed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good

spring. There are about 16 acres of

meadow; and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Daniel Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shown by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

Martin Keller.

July 24. if

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and may have appointed Monday the 26th of November next for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper

Peter Snyder,
Henry Snyder,
William Rahn,
Valentine Oyler,
David McCann.

Oct. 25. is

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed the Fourth Monday of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Peter Overholtzer.

Oct. 25. is

FRESH Paints & Medicines.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by the Subscriber, an assortment of PAINTS & MEDICINES, of the best quality.

White Lead, dry and ground in oil, in quarter and half quarter kegs; Flaxseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. Sheenacet or Lamp Oil, very pure.

WANTED,

150 Bushels of Flaxseed, for which the CASH will be given.

John Hersh, Jr.

Sept. 18. if

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A Pamphlet, entitled

Drunkenness excludes from

Heaven,

A Discourse on 1st Corinthians, vi.

10—by D. MC CONAUGHEY, A. M.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Congrega-

tion, Gettysburg.

Oct. 9. if

WM. N. IRVINE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

INTENDS practising in the several

Courts of Adams County. His re-

sidence & Office are in the third house

below the Indian King Inn, West

York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. if

Willet C. Ogilby,

Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office in the room

one door north of the Register's

Office.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. if

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his office in South Baltimore street, next door to Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, where Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c. will be drawn with neatness and despatch.

Isaiah Hill.

Gettysburg, July 31. if

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed,

Esq. President of the several

Courts of Common Pleas in the Coun-

ties composing the Ninth District, and

Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-

miner, and General Jail Delivery, for

the trial of all capital and other off-

enders in the said District—and Daniel

Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires,

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,

and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and

Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,

for the trial of all capital and other of-

fenders in the County of Adams—hav-

ing issued their precept, bearing date

the 30th day of August, in the year of

our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and twenty seven, and to me directed,

for holding a Court of Common Pleas

and General Quarter Sessions of the

Peace and General Jail Delivery, and

Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Get-

tsburg, on Monday the 26th day of

November next—

Notice is hereby Given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the

Coroner and Constables, within the said

County of Adams, that they be then

and there, in their proper persons, with

their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-

aminations, and other Remembrances,

to do those things, which to their of-

fices, and in that behalf, appertain to be

done—and also they who will prosecute

against the prisoners that are, or then

shall be, in the Jail of said County, are

to be then and there, to prosecute a

gainst them as shall be just

Philip Heagy, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Off. Gettysburg, Oct. 23. is

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU are all paraded at the house of S. Swope

in Mountpleasant, on Saturday the 10th

of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in

uniform.

A. VANDYKE, O. S.

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg,

October 13th, 1827.

THE Stockholders in this Institu- tion are hereby notified, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 19th November next. By order,

J. B. McPherson, Cashier.

Oct. 16. is

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-sev-

enth day of August, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

twenty seven—before John Reed, Esq.

and his Associates, Judges, &c. as

signed &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tatives of

HENRY NELL,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Nell, Hen-

ry, Catharine Troup (widow) Mary,

intermarried with Samuel Snyder;

Christina, intermarried with Nicholas

Bushey, Susanna, intermarried with

John Ellicker, Lydia and Leah Nell, or

the Guardians of such of them as are

Minors, to be and appear at an Or-

phans' Court, to be held at Gettys-

burg, for the County of Adams, on the

Fourth Monday of November next, to

show cause why that part of the Real

Estate of the said deceased, which re-

mains unaccepted at the valuation

made thereof, should not be sold, a-

greeably to the Intestate Laws of this

Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk

Oct. 16. is

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-sev-

enth day of August, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

twenty seven—before John Reed, Esq.

and his Associates, Judges, &c. as

signed &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tatives of

JOHN PARR,

deceased, to wit: on Catharine, John;

The children of George, deceased, to

wit, Mary, Elijah, Melinda, Elias, Par-

ry, James and William Parr; The

children of Jacob, deceased, to wit,

Betsy, John, Jacob and William Parr;

Conrad; and the children of Henry,

deceased, to wit, Henry and Savilla

Parr; or the Guardians of such of them

as are Minors, to be and appear at an

Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettys-

burg, for the County of Adams, on the

Fourth Monday of November next, to

show cause why the Real Estate of the

said deceased, should not be sold, a-

greeably to the Intestate Laws of this

Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. is

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-sev-

enth day of August, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

twenty seven—before Daniel Sheffer

and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges,

&c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tatives of

ANDREW BOWER,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob, John, Eli-

zabeth, intermarried with George

Pentz, whose shares have been trans-

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun- ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tatives of

JACOB HARBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh,

John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh,

POLITICAL

From the Richmond Whig.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA. No. III.

In the comparison, or rather in the contrast attempted between Adams and Jackson, for the purpose of ascertaining their respective qualifications for the Presidency, I purposely avoided referring either to the merit of the General for his military success, or to the demerit attributed to Mr. Adams in the manner of his obtaining the Presidency, intending to make these points the subject of distinct and separate review.

The signal success of Jackson at New Orleans, merited and received the applause of the nation, and no man more cheerfully joined in according it to him than myself. It terminated the incidents of the war, in a manner the most glorious for the country, and did much to blot out the stain of our previous disasters. I rejoiced in the honor awarded him by the representatives of the people, as well as by the people themselves. Nor will I disguise that although I could not but deeply regret the breaches he had made upon the Constitution, yet I approved the indulgent silence with which they were treated. I should have been more gratified, could they have been blotted out from our recollection. It is most cheerfully confessed, that for this victory, Jackson had claims on a nation's gratitude, and so had his brave companions in arms. While we readily award to the commanding General the greater share of praise, it would be injustice to make him the exclusive object of our gratitude. Many a brave & patriotic hero must have been with him, whose arm and whose intelligence aided in the achievement, and who have therefore equal claims on our best feelings. But the victory of New Orleans was not the only victory achieved during the war. In other important portions of our territory, bloody battles were fought, and signal successes gained, indicating equal chivalry, skill and patriotism. Niagara, Erie, Plattsburg, are like the theatres of our glory in arms. The ocean presents no less distinguished proofs of the most heroic enterprise. The heroes who directed these different conflicts are, equally with Gen. Jackson, entitled to our gratitude. But how shall it be manifested?—by making them all Presidents? Is it just, that the whole of our favours should be lavished on one?—Who now talks of any other battle, or of any other hero, than those of New Orleans? Have all others been forgotten? Have the names of Brown, Scott, Hull, Bainbridge, been presented to you for the Presidency? No. They are all consigned to oblivion, that the glory of Jackson may shine with brighter lustre. And yet they fought as valiantly, are at least as competent as the Hero of Orleans, and their moral characters are unexceptionable. But whoever thought of conferring the highest civil office on a military man, because of his fitness for command, or his success in battle? It is urged indeed by some of the over zealous partizans of Jackson, that a man who is great in the field must be great also in the cabinet.

If there is truth in this proposition, the converse of it must be equally true, and a great man in the cabinet must be a great man in the field. But what figure do you think Mr. Adams would make at the head of an army? Surely not a more ridiculous one than General Jackson in the Cabinet. Both would be "out of their element," and nothing but blind partiality could place either of them in so false a position.—Again it is said, our first President had been a successful General, and Jackson is a second Washington. I am free to admit, my fellow citizens, that I cannot dispassionately advert to this flagrant and impious outrage committed on the memory of Washington, by the sycophantic followers of Jackson. It cannot be necessary, with you, to draw the contrast. It would be blasphemy against the Father of his country, and an insult to your understandings, to point out wherein they differ. Your heart and your head will sustain me in this declaration, and no matter what your wishes may be in regard to the pending election, you will frown indignantly on the renegade from virtue and patriotism, who dares to assert a resemblance. General Jackson was entitled to the gratitude of the nation. Has he not received it? Congress voted him the thanks of the people: he was continued in command till the disbandment of the army in 1821, receiving his annual thousands, while at the same time he enjoyed the undisturbed retirement of the Hermitage—undisturbed, with the exception of a few months active military service in a period of six years. In common with every other officer, he received the additional compensation of three months pay, granted by Congress to all those who like himself, had been disbanded; while, at the same time, he was receiving the salary of a new and honorable appointment as Governor of Florida.

These evidences of a nation's gratitude, were cheerfully awarded to him. And yet, it has been gravely asserted, that he retired from office immediately after the war, and like Cincinnatus converted his sword into a ploughshare—thus leaving it to be inferred, that, though he still held his commission, he received no pay! while the official accounts communicated to Congress, show that, during his retirement, he received nearly fifty thousand dollars!

The fact is adverted to now only for the sake of truth, and to disabuse the public mind from the miserable attempts to liken General Jackson's retirement from the army to that of Washington, which has been so unblushingly urged as a reason for electing Jackson, as you did Washington for the Presidency. I will not pursue this branch of the subject further, but content myself with observing, that though it were revealed from Heaven, that we had nothing to apprehend from Jackson's election, save the influence of the example, that alone would be productive of the most pernicious consequences. It would indicate to the reckless aspirant, destitute of every other qualification, that the road to promotion was to be opened by his sword. Let this principle be once established, and how long think you we should remain at peace?

I now proceed to the other promised topic—that Mr. Adams owed his election to bargain and management. The wickedness in which this slander originated, and the credulity with which it has been received, have their parallel only in the Popish plot of Titus Oates. Invented by knaves to be current only among fools, it has been so often repeated, tho' without a tittle of evidence, that it has not only taken in many of the latter, but has deceived some of the best meaning of the times—who, without sufficiently weighing the credibility of the quarter from which it came, the necessity of proof to substantiate such a charge, or the injustice of condemning illustrious citizens, hitherto, without reproach, on unsupported accusation, have hastily pronounced their conviction. Ask those who have thus acted, how they would abide a similar procedure in their own case? What is character worth, if held by so frail a tenure as the breath of a political rival?—Shall Clay—who is hailed throughout this western hemisphere, the Champion of liberal principles, not the tame and obedient attendant on public opinion, but himself the leader; not the cold speculator on its never ceasing changes, but the master spirit guiding and directing it—shall he be so readily supposed guilty of a low and dirty intrigue for a subordinate office? Standing high on the pinnacle of fame, is it probable, my fellow-citizens, that he would descend thus low? But why need I refer now to the unreasonableness of this foul charge? His own masterly view of the accusation, its circumstances, and its authors, has prostrated all in the dust. Virginians, you are too generous and too just to unite in a malignant persecution of one of ourselves. He is a Virginian. We have abundant reason to be proud of such a brother. It is not our habit to act the step-mother. If heretofore you have listened to the false and malignant calumnies, so often and so boldly repeated as to be some excuse for your credulity, now at last, when convinced of his innocence, do him justice. You must rejoice with all good men, that this great advocate of human rights, after passing the fiery ordeal, shines with undiminished lustre; and you cannot but take pleasure in doing him and yourselves justice, by defending rather than accusing him. The innocence of Mr. Clay established, it will follow of course that the objection to Mr. Adams, on account of any supposed bargain, falls to the ground.

In my next, I shall take up the interesting inquiry, which of the rival candidates has given the most satisfactory pledges, that he will faithfully and wisely discharge the duties of the office, and what will be the probable influence of the election of either on the general welfare of the republic?

A FARMER.

It is stated in the Essex Register, that when Gen. Washington retired from the Presidency, the House of Representatives voted an address to him, expressing their high sense of his eminent services and virtues—that twelve members voted against the address, of which ANDREW JACKSON was one.

Theration.—The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke of those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

Mr. Editor: With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the President last evening at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy the Chief Magistrate of a free Republic. Among those introduced,

there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams' reply was happy and appropriate. He observed: "Mr. President, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health." The President gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied—"Sir, in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies." This circumstance, though trifling in itself, is a lesson worthy the imitation of every one.

UNPATENTED LANDS.

At a large and very respectable meeting of the Yeomanry of Adams County, convened at the house of Gen. Samuel White, Innkeeper, in Petersburg, York Springs, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1827, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of Unpatented Land holders in the County—the Hon. DANIEL SHEFFER was called to the Chair, and Capt. WM. THOMPSON and JOHN DUNCAN were appointed Secretaries—when the following proceedings were had, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting, penetrated with a deep sense of the embarrassment and hardships of the Unpatented Land holders of this Commonwealth, and solicitous for their welfare and prosperity, do recommend their case to the consideration and compassion of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend to such of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, as feel an interest in the prosperity of their neighbors, and a sympathy in their distresses, to petition the next Legislature, to remove the Compound Interest from such as have not yet paid it; to refund it to such as have; to graduate the claim to the quality of the land; and to grant further time for the payment of it.

Resolved, That our immediate Representatives in the State Legislature be instructed to use every exertion possible to promote the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a Memorial, expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject of Unpatented Lands, to be addressed to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth, and presented to them at their next session.

Whereupon Capt. George Ickes, Samuel Kennedy, Wm. Sadler, John Wiernman, Esq. Samuel Swope, James L. Neely, Samuel Fahnestock, Jacob Funk, and James W. Galbreath, were appointed the Committee, who reported the following Memorial, which was read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.—And it was further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretaries, and published, together with the Memorial, in all the papers willing to give it a place throughout the State.

DANIEL SHEFFER, Chairman.
WM. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.
JOHN DUNCAN, }

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

Your Memorialists, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, respectfully beg leave to set forth—

That by an Act of Assembly, passed the day of A. D. 1816, many of your Citizens have been charged at the rate of Compound Interest on moneys due for Unpatented Lands—and, by subsequent Acts, especially one passed the 8th day of April, A. D. 1826, suits are authorised to be brought against all such as have not complied with the provisions of said Act before the 1st day of May, 1827—which your Memorialists deem extremely hard and oppressive, when they consider—

1. That most of these lands were taken up at a time when there was scarcely any such thing as a circulating medium, and money was hardly to be procured.
2. That it was succeeded by the Revolutionary struggle, which rendered it impossible, for a series of years, either to obtain money, or to find any one authorised to receive it.
3. That they were settled, whilst our country was yet in its infancy, and the settler had to encounter a savage enemy on the one hand, and a foreign foe on the other, and undergo the most unparalleled distresses, and unspeakable sufferings, which could be inflicted by the musket and the sabre, the tomahawk and the scalping knife, for the common good.

4. That, for many years subsequent, a great portion of these lands underwent many changes of possession, whilst the Proprietary claim was almost entirely forgotten, and consequently neglected.

5. That many of the present owners came into possession, without any knowledge of the amount due on the original title, and at a time peculiarly unfavorable and unfortunate for the purchasers.
6. That many of the original proprietors, who continue to possess these lands, are now stricken, and worn Soldiers of the War of Independence, who fought their country's bat-

tle, and suffered excessive hardships, and severe losses, for the good and glory of their Country, and have been but poorly paid for their services.
7. That, unlike the common usages of mankind, in proportioning the value to the quality of the thing, the original purchaser was obliged to pay the same price for a poor tract, that his neighbor did for a rich one.
8. That a large portion, and we might say almost all the lands yet to patent, are of a very inferior quality—many of them not worth the patenting, even at simple interest.
9. That the pressure of the times yet lies heavy upon this class of your citizens, in common with the yeomanry of the country.
10. That it would be ungenerous and dishonorable, for the many to oppress the few, and impolitic and inconsistent with the genius of a Republic, to act the part of an inexorable and usurious creditor.

Whence your Memorialists beg leave to draw the following inferences—1. That the conditions of this claim are unequal. 2. That the provisions of the above recited Acts are severe, unjust and oppressive. 3. That the present is peculiarly an unfavorable time to enforce its provisions. 4. That this portion of your citizens, however willing, are entirely unable to comply with its requisitions. 5. That they have some claim to the indulgence of government. 6. That it would harass, distress and ruin, many honest, industrious, and worthy members of the community, without benefiting the public. 7. That it would cast a large portion of the Real Estate of the Commonwealth into the hands of a few speculators, and monied individuals, to the exclusion of the honest Farmer. They would further represent, that it would be impossible to pay this claim suddenly or all at once: That they are determined, should they receive suitable indulgence and encouragement from government, to use every exertion to pay what they justly owe the State: And, that it is their firm belief, that it will be gradually liquidated, to the advantage of the government, and satisfaction of the people, as the times improve, and the country can bear it.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray and earnestly solicit your honorable bodies to repeal said laws, and to pass such other Acts upon the subject, as, in your wisdom, you may deem consistent with reason, justice and equity, and adapted to the situation and circumstances of this unfortunate portion of your citizens, and, as far as possible, to extend to them the soothing hand of lenity: And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Silas Richards, arrived at New York, London papers to the 23d; and Liverpool to the 24th, have been received.

The most important intelligence they contain refers to the interference of the European Powers in the affairs of Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The communications, official and otherwise, which have been received from the Turkish capital within the last three days, are so far of importance as that they left the Porte in direct collision with the three great powers of England, France and Russia.

From our city article it may be collected—1st. That on the 16th ult. the Allied Ministers presented by their dragomans a note, embracing the substance of a treaty which has already been made public, for terminating the desolation of Greece by the Turkish arms, and settling the condition of her future relationship to Turkey. This note prescribed a term of 15 days, within which the answer of the Grand Seigneur would be expected.

2d. That on the 30th of August, when the allotted period might be looked upon as having expired, the three Ambassadors demanded through their dragomans, the reply of the Reis Effendi, who gave it verbally; and in decided language referred to the late Turkish Manifesto, declaratory of a fixed resolution to reject all interference of Foreign Powers between the Porte and her rebellious subjects: further, that on the 31st, a repetition of their message by the Christian Ministers procured a confirmation of the Turkish resolve.

3d. That on the 4th inst. the Ambassadors of the Allies met, and not having received any further satisfaction from the Porte, came to the determination of requiring their passports, and leaving the Turkish capital. This last fact, however, must be understood to require confirmation.

The following is a translation of the joint note of the Ambassadors, which it will be seen is in strict conformity with the spirit of the original treaty between France, England and Russia:—

"To his Excellency the Reis Effendi. The undersigned are charged by their respective Governments to make to his Excellency the Reis Effendi the following declaration:—

"During six years the great Powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavors to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification with Greece; but these endeavors have been constantly unavailing, and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the results of which have been on the one hand calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful for humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman power.

"The European Powers have consequently redoubled the zeal, and renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the Porte, with the aid of their mediation, to put an end to a struggle that it was essential to its own interests should be no longer kept up. The European Powers have the more flattered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have in the interval, shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the Sublime Porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of benevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the Courts of France, England and Russia, have considered it their duty to define, by a special treaty, the line of conduct they are resolved to observe, in order to arrive at the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Christian Powers tend.

"In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the Government of the Sublime Porte, that they now in a formal manner offer their mediation between it and the Greeks, to put an end to the war, and to regulate by a friendly negotiation the relations which are to exist between them in future.

"That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the Government of the Porte an armistice suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar

situation is this moment addressed. Finally, they expect at the end of 15 days the Divan will clearly make known its determination.

"The undersigned flatter themselves that it will be conformable to the wish of the Allied Courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his Government, will place the Allied Courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of Commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquility of Europe.

C. GUILLEMINOT,
S. CANNING,
RIBEAUPIERRE."

August 16, 1827.

The term allowed by this note for a reply was considered to have expired on the 30th ult. on which day the dragomans of the three embassies, Desgrange, F. Pisini, and Franchini, were sent to the Reis Effendi to receive his answer to it. It was given them verbally, and in the most decided terms of refusal to admit the interference of the foreign Powers in the affair of the Greek contest: referring to the declaration lately made by the Turkish Government on the subject, as their deliberate and firm determination. On the following day, the 31st, the Ambassador had a conference, and in the afternoon the dragomans were sent again. They delivered another note, the contents of which had not transpired, but it was understood that it was yet more forcible than the preceding one, and that it distinctly announced to the Turkish Ministers, that the objects of the treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the Porte or without it, and that the measures determined on for that end would be carried into execution. The Reis Effendi is said to have replied very pointedly, and repeated more firmly than before the determination of the Porte to abide by its first decision. The dragomans, it is added, were even desired to take back their note, but that they declined doing this, and left it in the apartment of the Reis Effendi. This second note, according to the best information, did not contain any stipulation for a further period for consideration of the subject, such being considered as no longer of any use.

This was the state of the negotiation at the date of the official despatches; but late this afternoon, a private express from Paris reached the city, with intelligence of the 4th inst. being 3 days later, from Constantinople. The substance of the information brought by it, is, that the Ambassadors, finding no farther notice taken of their application, had met on the morning of the 4th, and had jointly come to the resolution of demanding their passports on the 5th and quitting Constantinople.



The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 7.

This No. commences another year of the Sentinel. We have been at very considerable expense in procuring a new font of type, &c.; we therefore have only to remind our patrons, that a little of the 'needful' would not come amiss at this time. The coming court-week will afford a good opportunity.

The authorship of the communications signed 'A Farmer' in the Constitutional Whig, has been ascribed to ex-president Madison. He is not the author, it appears by a letter addressed by him to the editor of the Lynchburg Virginia. Whoever is, however, need not be ashamed of them, for they are from the pen of a master.

A word to our neighbor! No change has been wrought in our opinions, respecting our former Presidents—we have never represented them as almost infallible—neither do we now—but sound arguments are sound arguments, let them come from whose mouth they may.

Washington Medical College.—A new institution, bearing this title, has lately gone into operation in Baltimore, with every prospect of success. The introductory lectures commenced last week.

Living is the arrangement of sorships; in which most of our readers will observe some names familiar to them:—

HORATIO G. JAMESON, M. D. Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. SAMUEL K. JENNINGS, M. D. Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica. WILLIAM W. HANDY, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. JAMES H. MILLER, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. SAMUEL ANNAN, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. JOHN W. VETHAKE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

We wish them all the success their talents deserve. While upon this subject, we would mention, that an Eulogium upon the late Dr. Mackenzie, of Baltimore, was delivered at the Hospital, on the 24th October, by Dr. James H. Miller. The Baltimore American thus notices it:

"To the philanthropist, a more rich feast of soul has seldom been presented than in pouring the character of Dr. Mackenzie; and to the scholar, man of taste or citizen of Maryland, this eulogium delivered by Professor Miller was calculated in a high degree to awaken the finer feelings of our nature. Suffice it to say, it was classic, chaste, and appropriately energetic. The picture of humanity here drawn, though done amid the sombre shades of the tomb, the whole scenery a court of death—served, amid the melancholy so inseparable from such a scene, to throw over the whole a bewitching fascination. The mind and the heart, in the contemplation of such a picture were inspired with thankfulness to heaven that such was the picture, and such the man."

Morgan's Body.—Scarcely a paper meets our eye, that we do not see in glaring capitals, 'Morgan's body found,' with a long detail of particulars, and the mode by which it was identified.—A coroner's inquest declared it to be the body of Morgan—and all, it appeared, had settled down into the belief that it really was, although his throat was not cut, nor any mark of violence found upon his body, nor was his clothing the same that Morgan had on, in any particular, when he was taken away. Yet, forsooth, it was Morgan's body—because, reader, there was an election going on in New York—and as Noah, of the Enquirer, says—"We knew they would find Morgan, just on the eve of the election."

But, lo! the truth comes out! and Morgan's body has not been found at all. The body has been identified by a woman from Canada, as that of her husband, lately drowned, by his dress, and appearance, and the fact is confirmed by the statement of a clergyman

who says he furnished the husband of this woman with some religious tracts, which tracts were found in the pockets of the drowned man. So the matter is at rest—and speculation must still be afloat, as to 'what has become of Morgan?' We do hope the mystery may soon be unravelled.

We published last week, an account of the mysterious abduction of a man named Ellting, in Wayne county. He turns out to be an impostor, and the whole tale a fabrication.

We have received the first Number of a new paper in Philadelphia, entitled the Saturday Morning Herald. It bids fair to be a considerable acquisition to the many periodicals which are already issued from the press in this country. Its price is \$2, payable in advance.

Appointment by the Governor.

GEORGE KERR, Esq. of this borough, to be a Justice of the Peace.

The Sheriff of Monmouth county, N. Jersey, has been summoned before the Legislature of that State, to answer for a breach of their privilege and dignity, in arresting a member on his way to take his seat.

Extensive Robbery.—The first teller of the Virginia State Bank, at Petersburg, absconded on the 21st ultimo, with 40,000 dollars, in the bills of that bank. Five hundred dollars reward have been offered for his apprehension. He has hitherto borne an irreproachable character; and his connections are respectable. He left \$5000 for the use of his wife; who immediately restored it to the Bank.

A Convention of the friends of the Administration is to be held at Columbus, Ohio, to frame an Electoral Ticket in that State for President and Vice President.

Dr. Espey is elected to the Legislature from Crawford & Venango counties—and not Thomas Atkinson, as stated in our published list of members.

Well executed Ten, Twenty, and One Hundred Dollar Counterfeit Notes on the Bank of the United States, are in circulation.

The foreign intelligence we publish to-day, is of a most interesting nature. Greece will be relieved from her oppressed situation—or important consequences must ensue.

COMMUNICATED.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Theological Seminary, in this place, was held last week, at which many subjects of interest were attended to by the Board. It was expected, that their Agent from Europe, the Rev. Mr. KURTZ, would be present at this meeting; but his arrival, which is daily expected, was probably retarded by the late storms at sea. From a number of letters which had been transmitted by him, several of which were dated after the completion of his labors, it appears that his success far transcends the expectations of the friends of the Institution. His cash collections amount to about 12,000 dollars, and the number of Books to upwards of 5,000 volumes, including many of the most rare and valuable works of ancient and modern times. He also brings with him about 3,000 copies of an approved folio engraving of LUTHER, which are to be sold for the benefit of the Institution.—In our own country, also, subscriptions to the Seminary are successfully extending, so that the prospects of this Institution may, with propriety, be pronounced good. During the present vacation, nearly one-half of the Students have been engaged as Agents for the American Tract Society, and in other benevolent employments. There is a Missionary and also an Auxiliary Tract Society in the Seminary, by whose contributions the Professor has been made a life-member. The Library at present consists of 1000 volumes; and at this meeting, a catalogue of the valuable Library of the Rev. Mr. STORCH, of N. C. was received, which he has presented to this Institution, and which will reach this place in a few months. It may therefore be expected, that within 12 months, the Library will contain nearly 7,000 volumes. The number of Students, at the close of last session, was 13, and several others are applicants for admission next term; and the general prospects of the Institution, both in regard to funds, library, and students, appear to be highly flattering.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship New York, captain Bennett, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d October.

A despatch from the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, to Mr. Stratford Canning, transmitted the news of a great victory gained by the Russians, on the right bank of the Araxes. The Augsburg Gazette says, that the loss of 40,000 men by the Persians, and of 11,000 by the victors, is probably an exaggeration.

The Russian squadron entered the Mediterranean on the 5th Sept.

The answer given to the interpreters of the three ambassadors, on the 30th, was, 'that the Porte would not give any answer, and that its already published Manifesto, contained everything that could be said on the subject in question.' And this was repeated by the Reis Effendi, when the conference broke up.

The three Ministers had resolved to send their wives and children out of the reach of danger. In consequence of this the former had already embarked on the 31st Aug.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain show that the rebellion is raging more violently, and the insurgents seem to be gaining strength. From Pyscerda, the advices of the 19th of September state that the number of rebels was increasing daily; and their excesses led the inhabitants to become plunderers in their own defence. The revolution draws to it both Royalist Volunteers and Constitutionalists. The citadel of Cordona was held by the King's troops, but the town was in the hands of the rebels.

Despatches received in England on the 27th of September from Paris, rendered it certain that Ferdinand had gone to Catalonia, to endeavor to quell the insurrection by his presence. He was to set out on the 27th for Tarragona, by way of Valencia, accompanied by M. Calanarde, the Captain of the Guards, and some subalterns. His departure was officially announced at Madrid, on the 20th. The Queen is appointed Regent during his absence. The Infant Don Carlos had preceded him.

The French papers of Wednesday, with the Gazette de France dated Thursday, have been received. Their contents relate principally to the affairs of Spain and the proceedings of the Rebels in Catalonia. If any proof were wanting of the inefficacy of Ferdinand's Government, it is to be found in the hitherto unimpeded march of the rebels, who have now established a Regency, and published Proclamations breathing all the fury of Apostolical intolerance, and professing the most slavish subservency to the will of the Absolute King. "Live Religion!—Live the King Absolute!—Live the Inquisition! Death to the Police!—Death to Masonry and all Secret Sects!"—are the precious ejaculations of the Catalonian Proclamation, and speak pretty plainly what sort of men direct the present insurrection. No mention is made in the French papers of Ferdinand's movements, or whether he really intends to trust his precious person to the ultra loyalty of the Rebels. The conduct of Ferdinand has been altogether so crooked and equivocal, that nothing can be inferred from his intentions—we must look wholly to his actions. He has left Madrid ostensibly to convince the Rebels that he is at perfect liberty, but he may change his mind before he reaches the scene of action, and betray a deeper purpose than his faithful Ministers yet dream of. The continued inaction of the French army in this state of insurrection is not a little curious. The French are now in possession of the strong holds of Spain, avowedly for the security of the King and the preservation of his Government. How then does it happen that they remain inactive when they behold his Majesty in danger, and the tranquility of the kingdom disturbed by the increasing power of the Rebels?—Do they wait till matters approach the last extremity, in order to gain more glory by the display of their might, and thus demand the King's gratitude in proportion to the extent of the benefit conferred. A few days will solve the mystery.

PORTUGAL.—The news from this unhappy country is only confirmatory of the former intelligence relative to the gloomy and desperate state to which the affairs of the Regency seem to be reduced. All is said to be confusion, and the proximity of the complete dissolution of the government is evident. It is extraordinary that Portugal, during her recent troubles, has not produced one man of genius, or possessing a master mind. The whole nation seems to be sunk into a state of stupid apathy.

The Queen of Naples, was safely delivered of a sixth son. He is called Count Trapani. On this occasion various promotions in the army took place. A great many poor debtors were discharged from prison, and those

confined for high crimes, had their heavy sentences commuted to lighter ones. It is a bad wind that blows nobody good. How lucky for those in jail, or in the army, that a man child should be born unto a Queen.

Union of Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany.—At the Synod, lately held at Hanau, the Lutherans offered to renounce the use of unleavened bread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper—on which the President, Iber, rose and said, 'reach forth the hand of fellowship; we are now united.' The assembly rose simultaneously, and the Calvinists embraced the Lutherans in the true spirit of Christian love, while no dry eye was seen in the place.

Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, is named in an Ohio paper, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Langdon Cheves is proposed, in a Lancaster paper, for the same office; and John C. Calhoun has been nominated by a meeting in Georgia. Mr. Barbour, the Secretary of War, Gov. Clinton, and Gov. Shulze, have also been named.

The police of Philadelphia have recently ferreted out a large number of persons connected with a Counterfeiting establishment, on a very extensive scale. It is expected they will all be apprehended.

From the Detroit Gazette.

A singular instance of Indian credulity and justice, which recently occurred in this quarter, has been related. The Potawatamie Prophet died suddenly last winter, and as usual, his death was attributed to witchcraft. The surviving relatives determined who was the witch and resolved to avenge his death. The unfortunate woman, with her husband, was at the house of a trader, when two brothers and a nephew of the prophet arrived, and avowed their determination to kill her. They told the family of the trader not to be under any apprehensions, for that no injury would be done to them. They then directed the woman to sit down, and one of them struck her on the head, another gave her a second blow, and the third cut her throat. They then dug a grave and buried her.

The husband was a spectator of these proceedings, and after their termination he was compelled to pass over the grave, that she might not return, and then to run round a tree, and depart as though he had escaped. The last manoeuvre was to prevent the return of the prophet to reproach his relatives with sparing the life of the husband.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

The Consecration of the Reverend HENRY U. ONDERDONK, D. D. late Rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, New York, to be Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, during the life of the present venerable and beloved Bishop WHITE, who has now held that office for more than forty years, and to succeed him on his demise, took place in Christ Church, in this city, on Thursday last, the 25th instant. There were present Bishop White of Pennsylvania; Bishop Hobart of New York; Bishop Kemp of Maryland; Bishop Croes of New Jersey; and Bishop Bowen of South Carolina.

THE BIBLE CAUSE

In Adams County.

THE Philadelphia Bible Society, having resolved, by the aid of God, to supply every Family in the State, destitute of the Bible, with a copy of it, either in the German or English language, within the space of three years; and having called on the individual Counties to aid them within their own bounds; notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the friends of the Bible, will be held on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in Gettysburg, to take measures to supply every destitute family in this County with the Word of Life. The Clergy from every part of the County are particularly invited to attend. It is expected that Addresses will be delivered, both in the German and English languages.

Nov. 6.

To the Democratic Friends of the Administration.

THE Democrats of Adams County, who are friendly to the General Administration, and the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the next Presidency, are requested to meet at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 14th of November, (inst.) for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in the Democratic Administration Convention, proposed to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of January next.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Nov. 4.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. L. I. Hensch, Mr. JACOB PLANK to Miss SARAH KORNENY—both of Cumberland township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. NATHAN BRAUCHER to Miss CATHARINE KEMP—both of Cumberland county. On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOHN FICKES, of Huntington township, to Miss MARIA KROPP, of Menallen township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. SEYMOUR PETER to Miss MARIA DOTTEFFER—both of Menallen township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. THEO. ERICK KEFFHABER to Miss SARAH YETTS—both of Menallen township. On the same day, by the Rev. John Hensch, Mr. WM. BAILEY to Miss NANCY SHANKLY—both of Franklin township.

DIED.

On the 28th ult. at Greencastle, Mrs. JULIANA COOPER, wife of Mr. Sample C. Cooper, of that place, and daughter of Mrs. Ann Chamberlain of this borough.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of the Right Rev. JAMES KEMP, D. D. late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and Provost of the University of Maryland, who departed this life this day, at about a quarter past 1 o'clock.

The circumstances attending the death of this distinguished individual are such, as to render it particularly distressing. As he was returning from Philadelphia where he had been to assist in the consecration of Bishop Onderdonk, in passing over the Peninsula between the two bays, the driver of the coach in which he was, being intoxicated, as supposed, attempted to pass another carriage, and upset the coach, by which means several of the passengers were severely injured and among others Bishop Kemp received the hurt which terminated in his death.

PUBLIC SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM, & TANNYARD.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Seventh day the 1st of this instant, on the premises. This Farm contains

160 Acres of Patented land, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, on the road leading from Berlin to Chambersburg, where said road crosses the Oppossum creek, within 7 miles of Gettysburg, and in a good neighborhood for any kind of public business, particularly the Tanning Business. The improvements are

Two Dwelling-houses, Two

Barns, & a Tan-Yard.

The land is of a good quality; about 30 Acres of bottom, which is part in meadow—the remainder set with Timber. A further description is thought unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will view the Property for themselves.

It will be sold all together, or divided, as may be thought best—the Farm of 145 Acres, with one House and Barn, &c.—and the Tan-yard, with 15 Acres, and one House and Barn.

An indisputable title will be given, and possession on the 1st of the 4th month next, 1828. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the conditions will be made known by the subscriber.

ABEL I. THOMAS.

11th month 6th, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 24th of November instant, on the premises;

Two Tracts of Land,

situate in Strabaw township, Adams county, late the Estate of SAMUEL WEAVER. One contains 175 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Moritz and others, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunters-town, on which are a two-story Brick House, (now occupied as a Tavern) a good log Barn, a Smith-shop, and other Out-buildings, a pump at the door, and an excellent Orchard. The other Tract contains about 114 Acres, adjoining the York & Gettysburg Turnpike road, lands of Alexander Campbell and others, on which are a Log House, Log Barn, Tenant-house, and Stable, and an Orchard. Both Farms are well supplied with Springs and excellent Meadows, and contain a good proportion of Wood-land.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

JACOB WEAVER, & CATHARINE WEAVER, Executors.

Nov. 6.

If the above Property should not be sold, it will be Rented, on said day, for one year from the 1st of April next.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth, and they have fixed the 25th inst., for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CRISMORE.

Nov. 5.



The Parterre.

"UTILE—DULCE."

NOVEMBER.

Thy day is past, thou wither'd leaf,
Left scur beneath thy parent tree—
While chill November's moan of grief
Awakes its dirge-like minstrelsy—
Thy day is past—and it is sad
To think of thine and nature's doom—
The green, the gay, the young, the glad,
All tending to the tomb.

All tending—ay, we may forget.
The destiny that waits us, while
Spring's early blooms with dew are wet,
And pleasure's round us gayly smile,
But when the dreary dirge of fate,
Sweeps over Autumn's wither'd bowers,
Who thinks not that we, soon or late,
Must fall as fall the flowers?

Wast thou not sent unto the earth,
Season of gloom on which we gaze,
To teach this frail world's paltry worth,
And warn us of our latter days?
And shall we not a lesson learn
From this dry turf, this leafless tree?
And teach they nor in language stern—
What we, ere long, shall be?

Yes, even thus thy blast shall sweep,
November, o'er the lonely spot,
Where I and all my troubles sleep,
By this unheeding world forgot—
And yet, when my last sun shall set
My Autumn time of fading come—
O may it wake some fond regret
Like that we feel o'er nature's tomb.

From Sir Walter Scott's Napoleon.
CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON.

"The external appearance of Napoleon was not imposing at the first glance, his stature being only five feet six inches English. His person thin in youth, and somewhat corpulent in age, was rather delicate than robust in outward appearance, but cast in the mould most capable of enduring privation and fatigue. He rode ungracefully, and without that command of his horse which distinguishes a cavalier; so that he showed to disadvantage when riding beside such a horseman as Murat. But he was fearless, sat firm in his seat, rode with rapidity, and was capable of enduring the exercise for a longer time than most men. We have already mentioned his indifference to the quality of his food, and his power of enduring abstinence. A morsel of food, and his flask of wine, hung at his saddle bow, used, in his earlier campaigns, to support him for days. The countenance of Napoleon is familiar to almost every one from description, and the portraits which are found every where. The dark brown hair bore little marks of the attention of the toilet. The shape of the countenance approached, more than is usual in the human race, to a square. His eyes were grey and full of expression, the pupils rather large, and the eyebrows not very strongly marked. The brow and upper part of the countenance was rather of a stern character. His nose and mouth were beautifully formed. The upper lip was very short. The teeth were indifferent, but were little shown in speaking. His smile possessed uncommon sweetness, and is stated to have been irresistible. His complexion was a clear olive, otherwise, in general, colorless; the prevailing character of his countenance was grave, even to melancholy, but without any signs of severity or violence. Such was Napoleon's exterior. His personal and private character was decidedly amiable, except in one particular. His temper, when he received, or thought he received, provocation, especially if of a personal character, was warm and vindictive. He was an excellent husband, a kind relation, and, unless when state policy interfered, a most affectionate brother."

From the Boston Spectator.
A BACHELOR'S OLD AGE.

At the request of two graceless favorites of mine who, when urchins, were as much my pets as are now my cat and dog, I have attempted to give a description of the fag-end of a bachelor's life. Time, when we first attempt to pull his flowing beard, in the young days of our existence, when our blood gallops through our veins with a swift and healthy flow, then looks like a respectable, decent old gentleman, with sugar-plums in both pockets. But in after years, when grey hairs and night caps, gout and peevishness, take place of Don Cupid, he changes his appearance to a miserly old rascal, who covets all your pleasures and even life itself. A young bachelor is like a stout ship in a ballast, but a bachelor over the billows of pain and sorrow should he go down to the bottom of death, his loss is little felt by the owners, and but few beside are affected by the catastrophe. But in the latter part of his life, he resembles somewhat that same

ship stripped of its rigging, a perishing nuisance in the dock of society. There is something ludicrous in the situation of our corps when we have arrived at the age of sixty. If we have a little property, we are daily reminded of the uncertainty of life and convenience of a will, with an inveterate, that the adviser is a particular friend of yours. Missionaries, Bible societies, interested fifteenth cousins, and would-be heirs are haunting you by night and by day, hollow-hearted kindness, and the treacle of flattery, are lavished upon you 'against the stomach of your sense.' Should you take cold, physic by the quantity is arrayed before you, or if caught napping, poured down your throat, as one would drench a horse. A little further on, when you wax a little more lantern-jawed, the very servants cast their eyes upon your visage, and then stealthy glances towards the coat in which your pocket book bivouacs; and when your eyes shall have become glazed, they doubtless will come in as left-handed heirs of some of your personal property. There is no child to watch and weep—no female lip with its affectionate kiss to touch your damp brow of agony—no fair hand to smooth the pillow of dissolution—no tear of sincerity to water the sod when it shall rest upon your bosom, but all of the hereafter of this world, is to have some vile speller, with a chisel as broad as his forehead, cut out upon state stone, to be placed at your head, your epitaph as follows:

Hear ye the boddy of
Ichabod single town who
lived respected & dyed
Iame-hent-ed. Naged sixty 1

but there are deeper causes of lament appertaining to the life, old age, and death of the bachelor. He dies the last link in the chain of an existence which has especially been handed down to him for a continuance, he has declined to exercise the duties, to answer the responsibilities, and to participate in those pleasures, which life has presented to him. The cup of consolation offered to him by his maker has been rejected, and by his own act, at the hour when it was most needed, he has deprived himself of the reviving draught it contained. His course, however gallant it might have been through the waters of existence, leaves no trace behind. Those kindly affections which entwine themselves around every fibre of the heart of a husband, to him are unknown. He stands in old age, a pyramid on the desert—around it desolation—within it death.

Go, get wives—act as I preach, and not as I have practised. Ichabod.

CONVERSATION.

This rule should be observed in all conversation, that men should not talk to please themselves, but those that hear them. This would make them consider, whether what they speak be worth hearing? whether there be either wit or sense in what they are about to say? and whether it be adapted to the time when, the place where, the person to whom, it is spoken.

Some men have no more than a front—just like houses, which for want of a good foundation, have not been finished. After the first salutation the conversation is at an end; for the pool of words is soon drained, when the understanding is shallow. Tuller.

Small Talk.—No booby abuses small talk unless he be a stranger to its convenience. Small talk is the small change of life, there is no getting on without it. There are times, when, 'tis folly to be wise, when a little nonsense is very palatable, and when gravity and sedateness ought to be kicked down stairs. A philosopher cuts a poor figure in a ball-room, unless he leave his wisdom at home. Metaphysics is as intrusive in the most agreeable prattle, as a death's head on a festal board.

We have met with men who were too lofty for small talk. They would never condescend to play with a ribband, or fan a flirt. They were above such such trifling; in other words they were above making themselves agreeable; above pleasing and being pleased; they were all wisdom, all gravity and tediousness, which they bestow with more than Dogberry's generosity. Such men ought to be indicted as public nuisances. A man who cannot talk, has no more business in society than a statue; the world is made up of trifles, and he who can trifle elegantly is a valuable acquisition to mankind. He is a Corinthian column in the fabric of society. N. F. Cour.

Old Women.—Lively, good humored old women are like what raisins are to fresh grapes. They are withered, but they are also preserved, and appear to advantage in the freshest company.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint as well as a steel; either of them may hammer on wood forever, no fire will follow.

Powdered heads.—The use of hair powder was introduced in a most singular manner: a few ballad-singers at a fair, in France, scattered flour upon their heads to make themselves look ludicrous, and attract attention. In the eyes of some of the great, however, the trick produced an opposite effect, inasmuch that they followed the example of the vagabonds, and they set the fashion.

Tea.—It is curious to observe how some articles of luxury have been brought into use. The tea-plant was used by people inhabiting the banks of the Yaw, a river of China, to correct the unpleasant taste of the water of that stream.

Effects of war.—It is remarked in a statistical article in a French journal, that the effect of the wars of the revolution has been to diminish the stature of the human species in that country. This is explained in the following manner: Soldiers are formed of men who, for their physical formation, are the elite of the youth of the country. For the space of thirty years, there was an immense consumption of such men, and in the mean time the care of re-peopling the country was left in a great part, to those men who were not large enough, strong enough, or well enough formed, for soldiers. The large proportion of men who are of a short stature is proved by the following facts: According to the report of the operations of the conscription in France for the year 1826, in the number of 1,033,422 young men who were examined by the officers of revision, 380,213 were rejected because they were not four feet six inches in height. The French foot is about three quarters of an inch longer than ours, and consequently four feet six inches French, are equal to about 4 feet 9½ inches of our measure. After the rejection of the above proportion of men for the French army, it is ascertained from the inspections, that thirty seven in a hundred are under five feet one inch in height, and only forty five in a hundred, over five feet two inches; from these facts it would seem, that after rejecting in the proportion of one third, for want of sufficient size, one half of the soldiers of the French army are under five feet six inches, of our measure, in height.

Boston Daily Adv.
To strike at the divine doctrine of Christianity, on account of things foreign and adventitious—the speculations and disputes of curious men, is an absurdity of the same kind, as it would be to cut down a fine tree, yielding fruit and shade, because its leaves afforded nourishment to caterpillars, or because spiders might weave now and then cob-webs among the branches.

Notice is hereby given
TO THE CREDITORS OF
JACOB WITROTT,
LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers will meet at the house of Mrs. M. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 15th of November next, for the purpose of making a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased.
ALEX. R. RUSSELL, }
GEORGE KERR, } Auditors.
ROBERT SMITH, }
Oct. 31.

Notice is hereby given
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
Margaret Williamson,
LATE of the State of Ohio, dec'd, (formerly of Adams county, Pennsylvania,) viz.:—The children of Francis Cassat, deceased—David, Peter, Francis, Dennis, Bernard, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth; The children of David Cassat, deceased—Hannah, intermarried with Thomas B. Coleman, David, Sarah, and Isabella; The children of Peter Cassat, deceased—Susanna, Peter, and Alexander; The children of Dennis Cassat, deceased—Robert, and Mary; Jacob Cassat; Ida Brinkerhoff; and Polly, intermarried with Peter Hulick—or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—that an IN-QUEST will be held, on Monday the 3d day of December next, on the premises, viz. the undivided half part of a

Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Cassat and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to what part appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Oct. 31, 1827.

Notice is hereby given
TO THE CREDITORS OF
JACOB WITROTT,
LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers will meet at the house of Mrs. M. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 15th of November next, for the purpose of making a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased.
ALEX. R. RUSSELL, }
GEORGE KERR, } Auditors.
ROBERT SMITH, }
Oct. 31.

Notice is hereby given
TO THE CREDITORS OF
JACOB WITROTT,
LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers will meet at the house of Mrs. M. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 15th of November next, for the purpose of making a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased.
ALEX. R. RUSSELL, }
GEORGE KERR, } Auditors.
ROBERT SMITH, }
Oct. 31.

WOOD.
THE Commissioners of Adams County, will receive PROPOSALS, in writing, on Tuesday the 24th of November next, for furnishing WOOD for the Courthouse and Prison the ensuing year.
By Order of the Board,
D. HORNER, Clerk.
Oct. 31, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni et Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 19th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.:

A certain Tract of Land,
Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hossler, George Lashells and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house and Log Barn, with two Orchards.—ALSO,

A Half Lot of Ground,
Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. deceased, and others, on which are erected a frame Dwelling-house, with a frame Kitchen.—ALSO,

A Half Lot of Ground,
Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore street, adjoining said other Lot, on which is erected a one-story stone Dwelling-house, with a frame Shed.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,
Situate part in the borough of Gettysburg, and part in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of John Houck, the heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. deceased, and others, containing 7 Acres, more or less, on which is erected frame Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Wm. Cooper, deceased.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground,
Situate on the south corner of the Diamond, in the town of Oxford, Berwick township, Adams county, on which are erected a large brick Dwelling-house, (occupied as a Tavern-stand,) a small House, and Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Wm. Sturgeon, deceased.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts, Wm. Weidaw and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, stone Kitchen, stone Spring-house, log Barn, log Dwelling-house, and log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Tobias Starry.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Showers, John Ritter and others, containing 286 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, and log Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Hall.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Wolford, the heirs of Peter Vandyke and others, containing 147 Acres, more or less, patented, on which are erected a log House and frame Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Christian Lentz.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Sell, deceased, John Blocher and others, containing 524 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Samuel M. Reed.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Snyder and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Frederick Horn and others, containing 4 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Michael Snyder.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Oct. 30th, 1827.

WOOD.
THE Commissioners of Adams County, will receive PROPOSALS, in writing, on Tuesday the 24th of November next, for furnishing WOOD for the Courthouse and Prison the ensuing year.
By Order of the Board,
D. HORNER, Clerk.
Oct. 31, 1827.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st of December next, on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,
Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, William M. Gaughy and others, containing

227 ACRES,
more or less—about 90 of which are in good Timber. The improvements are a Stone Dwelling-house, and Log Barn, and other Out Buildings; an excellent Orchard, of different kinds of fruit; a well of good water near the door—and a spring near it. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown them by George Sheets residing thereon. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

MARY HEAGY.
Oct. 30. 1827.
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED by Public Vendue, for one year, from the 1st of April next.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of November next,

A Valuable FARM,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, two miles and a half from Oxford, and one from the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of James Patterson and others, containing

240 ACRES,
more or less of PATENTED LAND, About 180 Acres are cleared; the residue in good Timber. The improvements are a large two-story

Brick House, a Brick Bank Barn,
100 feet by 50, a Stone Spring-house, over a never failing Spring; and a good Orchard.—There is a pump near the door—also, a TAN YARD on the premises, which has not been used for some time. The Big Conowago runs along the Tract; and affords an eligible site for Water Works. To be sold as the Estate of DANIEL SLAGLE, deceased.
Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it by Abraham Fikes living thereon, or either of the Administrators. An indisputable title will be given.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

Daniel Diehl, }
Thos. Ehrhart, }
Oct. 16. 1827.
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED for one year.

BIBLES.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs those persons of Gettysburg, and its vicinity, who subscribed for K mber and Sharpley's Edition of the BIBLE, that the Books are now at Mr. CAMP'S Store in Gettysburg. He has been confined by sickness, and is unable to deliver them; he therefore hopes that the subscribers will call for them at the above Store—for which they shall receive his thanks.

Lawrence Enholm.
Oct. 23. 1827.
MONEY LOST.
WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 17th inst. between Gettysburg and Petersburg, (York Springs)
FOUR \$10 NOTES
on the Bank of Gettysburg. Any person finding, and returning them to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and his thanks.
David Heagy.
Gettysburg, Oct. 23. 1827.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

Walter Smith, Secy.
Oct. 3. 1827.